

# THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.—No. 70.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1829.

WHOLE NUMBER 300.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, PUBLISHER, NO. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE.—TERMS \$8 PER ANNUM. PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

## A STATEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE

Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the City and County of Philadelphia; of the Mayor's Court of the City of Philadelphia; and of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Philadelphia,

FOR THE YEAR 1828.

OFFENCES.	White No. of Bills.	Court U.S.	Oyer & Terminer	Mayor's Court.	Quarter Sessions.	From the New York Morning Courier.					
						White No. of Bills.	Black Bills Received and Accepted.	White No. of Bills.	Black Bills Received and Accepted.	White No. of Bills.	Black Bills Received and Accepted.
Poison, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault and Battery, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault to Murder, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assault, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burglary, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Conspiracy, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Escape, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forgery & Uttering, &c.,	15	15	3	4	8	6	6	4	4	4	2
Fraudulent Insolvency, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jaining, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kidnapping, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Liberation, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malicious Mischief, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter, not otherwise enumerated, -	13	11	2	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
Murder, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perjury, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Profaneness, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Receiving Stolen Goods, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Riot, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tipping Himes, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unlawful Lottery, -	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total, -	30	25	4	5	13	22	18	4	13	3	10

A statement of the number of Prisoners received at the PENITENTIARY at PHILADELPHIA, for the year 1828, the nature of the offences for which they were convicted; the Counties from which they came; ages, &c.

OFFENCES.	White No. of Bills.	Black Bills Received and Accepted.	Number of Prisoners.
Assault and Battery with intent to murder, -	2	1	1
Assault and Battery with intent to murder, -	3	1	1
Bigamy, -	1	1	1
Burglary, -	15	15	15
Felony, not otherwise classed, -	1	1	1
Forgery and uttering forged money, -	7	7	7
Horse stealing, -	1	1	1
Kidnapping, -	1	1	1
Larceny, -	231	231	231
Manslaughter, -	1	1	1
Misdemeanor, not otherwise enumerated, -	10	10	10
Murder (second degree), -	3	3	3
Receiving stolen Goods, -	2	2	2
Total, -	266	266	266

Several of the convictions were for offences committed in the Penitentiary.

COUNTIES.

ADAMS.	1
Bucks.	4
CHESTER.	5
COLUMBIA.	1
CUMBERLAND.	2
DARLINGTON.	3
DAUPHIN.	2
FRANKLIN.	2
Lancaster.	6
MONTGOMERY.	1
NORTHAMPTON.	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	4
PERRY.	1
PINE.	1
PIKE.	2
Schuylkill.	2
SUSQUEHANNA.	1
TIoga.	4
Wayne.	1
Total, -	279

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ADAMS.	1
Bucks.	4
CHESTER.	5
COLUMBIA.	1
CUMBERLAND.	2
DARLINGTON.	3
DAUPHIN.	2
FRANKLIN.	2
Lancaster.	6
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MONTGOM	

disposition to the success of witchcraft, but a compact with the Devil is not an affair devoid of danger. It was necessary that the virgin should be recommended for her trouble and the perils she was about to encounter; and, all things taken into consideration, she could not make the compact for less than 3000 francs. The Refauts think the Black Virgin unreasonable. 3000 francs is almost all they possess. She asks more than they can give. The virgin replies that she has fixed a fair price; nevertheless, in consideration of their small fortune, and from regard to the solicitations of Porcher, she will content herself with 1,500 francs; but they must be paid immediately, because they are wanted in the magical operations which she is about to perform.—The Refauts have not 1,500 francs; but Porcher, observing that they could raise them on the mortgage of their house, they accordingly, on the 3d of December, sign the necessary deeds before M. Resmond, a notary, to whom, however, they were careful not to say how they intended to employ the money. The same night at 11 o'clock the cabalistic operations began to commence. At the appointed hour Porcher's wife and the Black Virgin was covered "wit a large hooded cloak. She divided this, 1,500 francs into three parcels. Besides this money, she required, as indispensable to the operation, nine diamonds of gold, two sheets, and two eels and a half of black stuff. These different articles having been furnished by Refauts, she then made the three parcels of money, and the nine diamonds of gold (which consisted of two chains, a ring, and another ornament) into a packet, to which she added three loun of her own money, and then wrapped it in a handkerchief which she had brought with her, and tied it with a blue ribbon.

These preparations being terminated with a mysterious and solemn air, the virgin of divinations descended into the cellar, accompanied by M. Refaut and Porcher's wife, the latter carrying the candle. Having arrived in the cellar, the virgin assumed an inspired air, and pointing with her finger to the floor of the cave, told M. Refaut to make a hole in it. The hole being made she placed therein the packet which she held in her hand, and directed it to be covered with earth; afterwards she spread over it the two eels and a half of black stuff which she had brought with her. At this moment Porcher's wife carried away the candle, and M. Refaut perceived on the floor of the cellar, and on the virgin's cloak, fire of an extraordinary color. Finally, at the expiration of half an hour, they quitted the cave, and Porcher's wife took away the sheets.

On departing, the black virgin announced to M. Refaut that she was obliged to quit the place where she had exercised the power of her art, before the rising of the sun; but that she would return in 41 days, and then the charm would be perfected.

The days, however, rolled on, and neither the black virgin nor any news of her, arrived. Many months even passed over, and still no black virgin. Refaut complained to Porcher, but the latter re-assured him that the virgin would certainly return; perhaps she was detained by some great operations; she was so famous a witch that she was sent for from all parts.

The credulous couple waited still some time longer, but at length, yielding to the solicitations of their brother, they disinterred the packet, and found, instead of their money and their grains of gold, iron and pewter. They again complained to Porcher, who told them that it was doubtless an ill-tura that the evil one had played off upon the Black Virgin, but that on her return, she would certainly recover all. Finally, Refaut, tired of waiting, complained to the Procureur du Roi St. Amand, and on the 19th of December last, the tribunal of this town condemned Porcher and his wife as accessories to the cheat committed by the Black Virgin, to five years imprisonment. The Court this day confirmed the judgement, notwithstanding the efforts of the prisoners' counsel.

**PHILADELPHIA:**  
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1829.  
FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.  
Office of the New York Gazette, {  
Sunday, March 22. }  
**FROM MATANZAS.**—We learn from Capt. Teel, of the Pocahontas, arrived on Saturday from Matanzas, that in consequence of the great excitement which existed there on account of the recent atrocious piracies in the mouth of the harbor, vessels would not sail unless in company. The Spanish government had stationed a ship and two brigs of war off that port and in the vicinity of the Double Headed Shot Keys. The piratical schooner had made her appearance off the harbor daily. She was a long low schooner, mounting ten guns, and having from 80 to 100 men, and on the day she captured the Attentive she chased the Beaver, of Portland, within five miles of the shipping, and fired several guns at her. She had not, however, been seen since the arrival of the Erie.

**FROM NEW ORLEANS.**—By the packet ship Frances, Captain Rider, we have New Orleans papers to the evening of the 6th inst. inclusive. The captain of a schooner from Mobile, reported that the Theatre in that city, and several small buildings in its vicinity, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, the 1st inst. A gentleman from Mexico informed that one of the first acts of Guadalupe's administration was the sole and absolute acknowledgment of the services rendered to the republic by Com. Porter, who, with his characteristic promptitude and energy, had greatly contributed to the restoration of good order in the city of Vera Cruz.

By the packet ship BRITANNIA arrived at NEW YORK, we have received our files of LONDON and LIVERPOOL papers, to the 2nd and 3rd of February. The only authentic intelligence in relation to the RUSSIAN and TURKISH armies seems to be that both parties are actively employed in preparations for a vigorous renewal of the conflict.

It appears, by letters from CONSTANTINOPLE, that, at the commencement of the year, the blockade was rigorously enforced.—Ample supplies, however, were said to be constantly arriving over land. It is said, but we do not discover on what authority, that the proposed commercial arrangement between this country and the PORTE has been suddenly abandoned; a proposition for the free passage of the DARDANELLES, by all nations, having been instantly rejected.

Count MASTROEUVRE, said to be regarded by NESELRODE as one of the ablest of the RUSSIAN ministers and diplomats, arrived at LONDON on the 27th of January, charged by the emperor NICHOLAS with a special mission. The LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE asserts, on the authority of intelligence derived from "a peculiar and authentic source," that the difficulties in the way of

reconciling the great objects of RUSSIAN policy, with the views of the BRITISH and FRENCH cabinets, are becoming every hour more formidable; while the two latter act in a spirit of perfect cordiality, such as has not existed between the parties for the last five centuries. It is asserted, on the same authority, that the repeated conferences, of the representatives of the three powers, have resulted only in showing that the views of the EMPEROR are incompatible with those of his present allies, and in marking his obstinate adherence to them.

The chief subject of editorial discussion in the ENGLISH papers is the CATHOLIC question. THE TIMES, the champion of the ENGLISH CATHOLICS, labours to convince the IRISH ASSOCIATION of the necessity of moderation; asserting positively that the DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND coincides in opinion, on this subject, with the MARQUESS OF ANGLESEA; and arguing thence that the DUKE OF WELLINGTON is inclined the same way. Opposite assertions are as confidently put forth, in journals devoted to the other party. The next arrival will probably throw some light on the subject.

The speech of the King of FRANCE, at the opening of the CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, on the 27th of January, will be found in another column. The restoration of peace between the present belligerents is barely hinted at. It may be doubted, from the slight notice of domestic affairs, whether the condition of the FRANC people be not less prosperous than we have generally been led to believe. The CONSTITUTIONNEL praises the speech as more in unison with the spirit of the charter and the representative system than any which preceded it. It is said to have entirely allayed the excitement produced by the unexpected arrival of PRINCE POLIGNAC.

Accounts from PORTUGAL are not as late as those received by the arrival direct from LISBON. The late PRINCESS REGENT is said to have attempted, ineffectually, to escape to the FRENCH frigate in the TAGUS. A great meeting was held at LIVERPOOL, on the 27th of January, to oppose the renewal of the privileges of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, and to take measures to procure the opening of the trade. Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. CROPPER and others, addressed the meeting.

Owing to the extreme severity of the weather, no less than seven Hamburg mails are at the time detained in the port of Harwich, and are unable to proceed for their destination. A more inconvenient suspension of the ordinary communications with that part of Europe could scarcely arise, as the trade in corn, deemed so indispensable for the supply of this country, is now in full activity, and the parties concerned are eager, on the other hand, to obtain their cargoes home, and on the other, to obtain payment for them in gold, silver, &c., whatever may be the amount admissible. In consequence of this state of things, application has been made to the Post Office on behalf of the merchants interested, to afford all the facilities in its power, and the only practical measure has instantly been resorted to; viz: that of sending orders to Harwich, to forward the Hamburg mails detained at that port through Holland. A post office station has also been established at Heligoland, for the purpose of making, when required, any part of the open coast, so long as the entrance of the river remains frozen. All that can be effected is, however, the mutual transport of letters each way, for no cargoes of corn can arrive in the present state of the weather, nor can the gold prepared as remittances to Hamburg, be sent on, as its conveyance overland from Rotterdam would be at once too hazardous and too expensive. There is every appearance at present that the frost will be of long continuance. Our supplies of corn must in the mean time come chiefly from the south of Europe, where great activity is exercised, almost universally, in shipping off cargoes of grain. Of that part of Europe Spain will probably furnish the largest quantity, and we understand that more than 100 English vessels are at present engaged in the conveyance of grain from that country alone. Large shipments are also on their way from Tuscany, Naples, and Sicily. Even Africa is to furnish a part of our supply, as arrangements are making to procure corn in Egypt, (the oldest corn market, by the way, mentioned in history,) in Algiers, and in Morocco.—Times, Jan. 26.

**ODESSA, JAN. 10.—**The Journal of this place contains the following article:—"Several journals have repeatedly announced that the Sultan had left the capital to put himself at the head of the army. The truth is he has only gone to take up his abode in a barrack situated at the extreme end of the capital. It is also affirmed that the Sultan has sent large corps of troops, which are to retake VARNA, deliver Bulgaria, &c.; yet our outposts meet about Paravadi and Bazardjik only small Turkish detachments which retire at the approach of our parties."—Prussian States Gazette, Jan. 26.

**JASMY, JAN. 2.**—Nothing of any importance has occurred for a long time, and all hostilities on the right bank of the Danube are in fact suspended.

It is not likely that any thing of consequence will take place before the spring, as the two armies are in winter quarters, in which the Turks are protected by their fortresses and inaccessible defiles, while the Russians have thrown up strong intrenchments from Hirsova to Paravadi, which are defended by a great number of cannon and 30,000 men. The Turks draw their subsistence from the fortresses, in which they find protection from the inclemency of the season. The Russians have erected stone houses in the line of their fortifications, which they bid defiance to the bad weather. They derive their supplies partly from the Princely states partly from Odessa, the communication with which place is kept up by means of light coasting vessels. General Roth has his head-quarters at Varna. A few days ago it is said that he went with a party to reconnoitre beyond Paravadi, but no where fell in with the enemy, who seem to have abandoned the camp at Aidos, which it cost such great exertions to form. At least this is conjectured to be the case, as the General did not meet with any of the enemy's out posts as far as Kenga, near Aidos; and only the deep snow hindered him from pushing beyond Kenga. The Turks were endeavouring to strengthen Silistria, and throwing up new ramparts of earth, which are the chief elements of Turkish fortification; but they were obliged by the severe frost to suspend their works; and they will scarcely be able to resume them before the month of May. The soil in those countries is generally in such a state, in consequence of the overflows of the Danube previous to that time, that it has not solidity enough to erect durable ramparts.

Some persons are of opinion that the raising of the siege of Silistria is to be ascribed to the dilat-

ation of General Scherbatoff, who, at first, condescended—and did do in the summer months, which was afterwards impossible. It must, however, be remembered that he had at first but a small force, and that probably his instructions went no farther than the blockade of the fortresses. Since the cold weather has set in, the sickness that prevailed has greatly abated, and there are hardly any patients in the hospitals. The Turks in Widdin and Givrevo sometimes make unimportant sallies, which are easily repulsed by the Cossacks and Yagers. Meantime the most vigorous preparations are making in the Russian army for the next campaign; and when opposite the Lunatic Asylum, met a poor man apparently bent down under a load of years and decreteness. Struck with the impudent peasant stare with which she eyed him, he was led to look at her with more than ordinary interest. She passed on, however, and he pursued her way; but retracing his course soon after, he rapidly gained ground on the woman, who by repeated glances behind her, perceived this, and at length set out at a rate little under the accelerated progress of the mail, till she took refuge within a gateway leading to a mansion in that quarter. The gentleman went home, and at the same time his servant girl had gone to take in some clothes from the hedge opposite the enclosure at Pitcullen Bank. She met there the poor woman, who with great trepidation accosted her thus—"Oh, my lassie, ye're surely no gaun east that road!" The girl replied, "No." "Dear me, I'm glad o' that, for I was set upon by one o' the Edinburgh villains—the country's fu' o' them—but I cheated the vagabond."—Perth Courier.

The urbanity of the Duke of Wellington at a late Civic Feast, especially after dinner, is the theme of universal praise in the city.

**Execution of Burke, the Murderer.**

Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, between eight and nine o'clock, this wretched man paid the forfeit of his crimes at the head of Liberton's Wynd, Edinburgh. At the period approached which was to terminate his career, the excitement which had been all along set in that place was greatly increased, and great fear was entertained that some tumultuous exhibition of public feeling would be made at the execution. Fortunately, however, no such occurrence took place. Burke was removed from the Carlton gaol on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, with the strictest privacy, and was lodged in the lock-up-house behind the Parliament-square, near the place of execution. Here he was visited by the authorities, and received from them every attention. The measures adopted by the authorities did not afford any opportunities to those in attendance on him to acquire any information, nor did he seem inclined to be communicative. He exclaimed at one time, "O that the hour was come which is to separate me from the world." He ascribed the commencement of his enormities to a harvesting, which it is presumed, was meant the formation of his intimacy with M'Dougal. On being spoken to on the subject of Daft Jamie's murder, he said that Hare's wife decoyed him into Hare's house, and that Hare and his wife murdered him. During Tuesday night he slept soundly for several hours. In the afternoon workmen began to rail off a portion of the street for the formation of the scaffold, and crowds attended the place of its erection: about midnight, and in the midst of a heavy rain, the crowd gave three cheers when the cross-beam to which the rope was affixed was placed in its position. By half past six o'clock on Wednesday morning the whole of the Lawn Market and High-street, as far as the view could be obtained, were crowded as were the windows and tops of the houses adjoining; and the number was generally estimated at 35,000. At about half-past seven o'clock the crowd began to exhibit symptoms of impatience, and gave a series of loud and long continued shouts, which they repeated at intervals till the rope was brought out. About six o'clock in the morning he was conducted to Mr. Christie, the keeper of the lock-up, for his execution. The troops are said to be in pretty good condition, as far as can be affirmed of Turkish troops, and to be impatient for orders to commence offensive operations and pass the Danube, to gratify their love of plunder. Such measures, however, have been taken by the Russians in the Principalities, as to remove all apprehensions of any considerable incursions into those provinces.

From the Courtaul France.

**PETERSBURG, DEC. 11.—**(Private Correspondence.)—In the hospitals of Odessa, and in the temporary huts constructed hastily for chapels, there are about 11,000 individuals afflicted with a malady which they called the *Moldavian fever*. The constant rains which have drenched the alkaline lands in the neighbourhood of that city have also caused a distemper among the horses, whose hoofs fall of quite rotten. A great many of them were obliged to be killed, and the remainder will most probably remain many months incapable of service. The fine Russian cavalry, too, is almost all dismounted; neither have the artillery horses. The material of the army obliged to be burnt or buried during the late retreat is incalculable. But, on the other hand, the interior provinces of Russia have great resources. At this moment recruits are being embodied, at the rate of 4 out of 500 men; and the steppes of those Government between the Dniester and the frontiers of the Nogay Tartars swarm with horses. Preparations are making throughout the empire without noise, but with an activity and energy hitherto unknown.

From the Gazette de France.

**PARSIS, JAN. 30.—**Letters from Constantinople, dated Jan. 6, have been received at Mr. Christie, the keeper of the lock-up, for his execution. The troops are said to be in pretty good condition, as far as can be affirmed of Turkish troops, and to be impatient for orders to commence offensive operations and pass the Danube, to gratify their love of plunder.

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From the Nuremberg Courier.

**FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, JAN. 2.**—At Gallatz pontoons are preparing for a bridge, which is to be ready for the passage of a Russian army over the Danube at Hirsova, at the beginning of April. The Pacha of Silistria is gone, as we hear, to Rustchuk, to inspect the fortifications, and to leave them in the most complete state of defense. Some Polish officers who came to Gallatz were sent to the Pacha, and the Pacha, who is not known, though it is said that Prince Constantine will come to Wallachia with a Polish army. Notices have been issued, fixing a time for the delivery of tenders for the maintenance of 6500 sick, which will be left to the lowest bidder. Baron Selkali has, according to contract, delivered in a short time 52,000 cwt. of wheat for the Russian army, a proof that Wallachia is not so exhausted as has been affirmed. The epidemic disorders seem to have abated in consequence of the cold weather; at least the number of deaths latterly reported is smaller.

(From the *Messager des Chambres* of Jan. 27.)

**BUCHAREST, JAN. 1.**—The news seems to be confirmed that the Turks passed the Danube at Turno, and repulsed a small division of Russian infantry. It has been reported for some days that the enemy intended to attempt the passage with a considerable force, but the want of subsistence, and the condition of the roads, render such an attempt next to impossible.

The garrison of Silistria, however, has been much increased within these three months. That of Giurgevo has been reinforced by 5,000 men, and that of Widdin by 4,000. No alarm, however, is felt at Rajova.

The terror caused by the Scotch atrocities has spread very widely. Even so far southward as this town, a report has actually prevailed

that men were prowling about with plasters, ready to slap upon the mouth of any persons who might come conveniently in their way. It is a fact that the terror thus occasioned has, in some instances which we know, had the effect of preventing timid people from leaving their homes in the evening at a late hour!—Brighton Gazette.

We may state the following as an instance of the effect which the late disclosures in Edinburgh have produced upon the public mind. During one of the dusky afternoons of last week, a gentleman was taking a walk before dinner on the Marchall road, muffled up in a "fearnot"; and when opposite the Lunatic Asylum, met a poor man apparently bent down under a load of years and decreteness. Struck with the impudent peasant stare with which she eyed him, he was led to look at her with more than ordinary interest. She passed on, however, and he pursued her way; but retracing his course soon after, he rapidly gained ground on the woman, who by repeated glances behind her, perceived this, and at length set out at a rate little under the accelerated progress of the mail, till she took refuge within a gateway leading to a mansion in that quarter. The gentleman went home, and at the same time his servant girl had gone to take in some clothes from the hedge opposite the enclosure at Pitcullen Bank. She met there the poor woman, who with great trepidation accosted her thus—"Oh, my lassie, ye're surely no gaun east that road!" The girl replied, "No." "Dear me, I'm glad o' that, for I was set upon by one o' the Edinburgh villains—the country's fu' o' them—but I cheated the vagabond."—Perth Courier.

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**Execution of Burke, the Murderer.**

On Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, between eight and nine o'clock, this wretched man paid the forfeit of his crimes at the head of Liberton's Wynd, Edinburgh. At the period approached which was to terminate his career, the excitement which had been all along set in that place was greatly increased, and great fear was entertained that some tumultuous exhibition of public feeling would be made at the execution. Fortunately, however, no such occurrence took place. Burke was removed from the Carlton gaol on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, with the strictest privacy, and was lodged in the lock-up-house behind the Parliament-square, near the place of execution. Here he was visited by the authorities, and received from them every attention. The measures adopted by the authorities did not afford any opportunities to those in attendance on him to acquire any information, nor did he seem inclined to be communicative. He exclaimed at one time, "O that the hour was come which is to separate me from the world." He ascribed the commencement of his enormities to a harvesting, which it is presumed, was meant the formation of his intimacy with M'Dougal. On being spoken to on the subject of Daft Jamie's murder, he said that Hare's wife decoyed him into Hare's house, and that Hare and his wife murdered him. During Tuesday night he slept soundly for several hours. In the afternoon workmen began to rail off a portion of the street for the formation of the scaffold, and crowds attended the place of its erection: about midnight, and in the midst of a heavy rain, the crowd gave three cheers when the cross-beam to which the rope was affixed was placed in its position. By half past six o'clock on Wednesday morning the whole of the Lawn Market and High-street, as far as the view could be obtained, were crowded as were the windows and tops of the houses adjoining; and the number was generally estimated at 35,000. At about half-past seven o'clock the crowd began to exhibit symptoms of impatience, and gave a series of loud and long continued shouts, which they repeated at intervals till the rope was brought out. About six o'clock in the morning he was conducted to Mr. Christie, the keeper of the lock-up, for his execution. The troops are said to be in pretty good condition, as far as can be affirmed of Turkish troops, and to be impatient for orders to commence offensive operations and pass the Danube, to gratify their love of plunder.

Such measures, however, have been taken by the Russians in the Principalities, as to remove all apprehensions of any considerable incursions into those provinces.

From the Nuremberg Courier.

**FRONTIERS OF TURKEY, JAN. 2.**—At Gallatz pontoons are preparing for a bridge, which is to be ready for the passage of a Russian army over the Danube at Hirsova, at the beginning of April. The Pacha of Silistria is gone, as we hear, to Rustchuk, to inspect the fortifications, and to leave them in the most complete state of defense. Some Polish officers who came to Gallatz were sent to the Pacha, and the Pacha, who is not known, though it is said that Prince Constantine will come to Wallachia with a Polish army. Notices have been issued, fixing a time for the delivery of tenders for the maintenance of 6500 sick, which will be left to the lowest bidder. Baron Selkali has, according to contract, delivered in a short time 52,000 cwt. of wheat for the Russian army, a proof that Wallachia is not so exhausted as has been affirmed. The epidemic disorders seem to have abated in consequence of the cold weather; at least the number of deaths latterly reported is smaller.

(From the *Messager des Chambres* of Jan. 27.)

**BUCHAREST, JAN. 1.**—The news seems to be confirmed that the Turks passed the Danube at Turno, and repulsed a small division of Russian infantry. It has been reported for some days that the enemy intended to attempt the passage with a considerable force, but the want of subsistence, and the condition of the roads, render such an attempt next to impossible.

The garrison of Silistria, however, has been much increased within these three months. That of Giurgevo has been reinforced by 5,000 men, and that of Widdin by 4,000. No alarm, however, is felt at Rajova.

The terror caused by the Scotch atrocities has spread very widely. Even so far southward as this town, a report has actually prevailed



